

Semper Eadem :

O R,

Great Britain's

Affurance of an

Honourable P E A C E.

With the R E A S O N S of it.

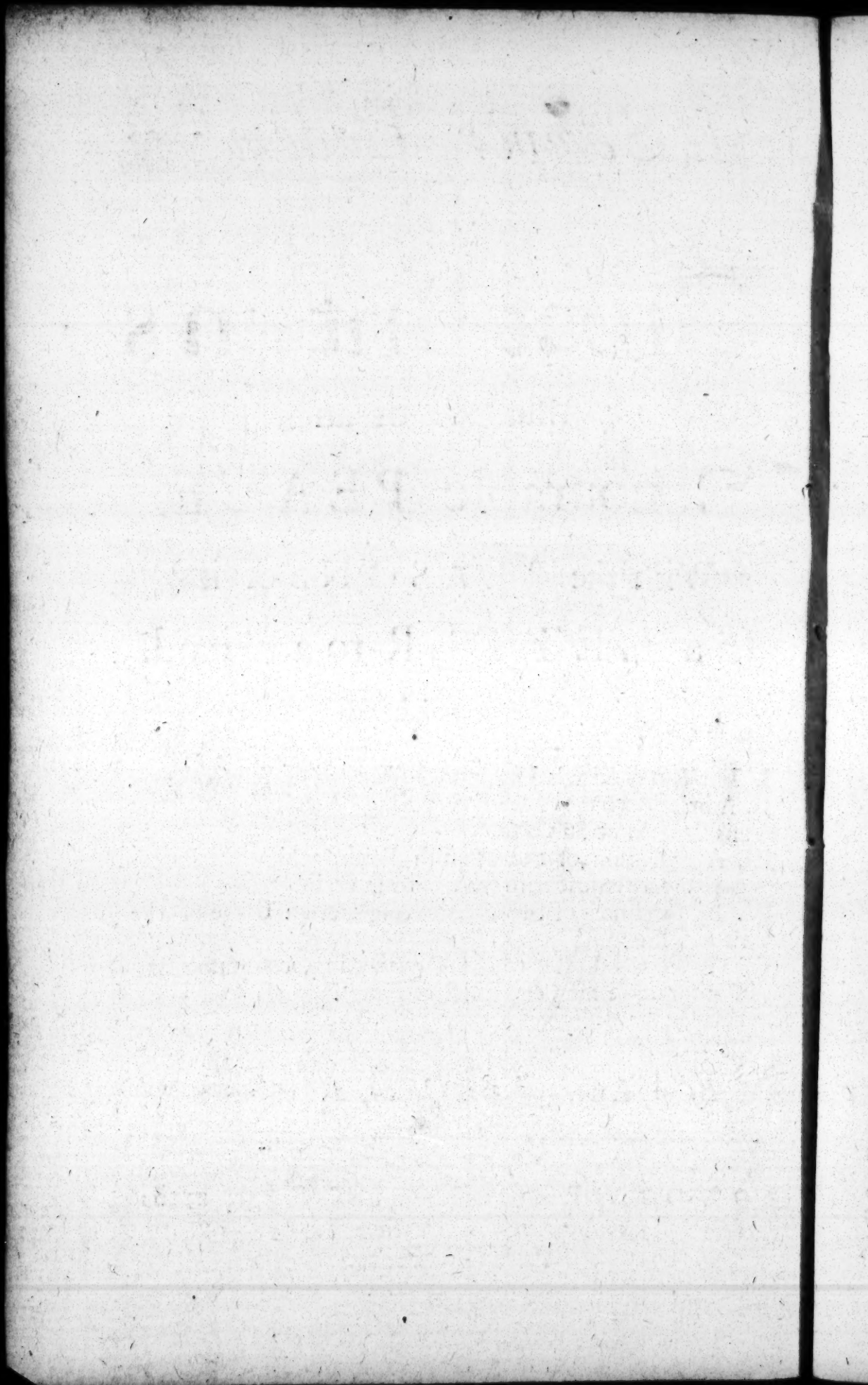
In a L E T T E R to a Friend.

Wherein is incerted,

- I. The *French* King's Letter to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.
- II. A brief Account of the *French* King's Methods to destroy his Protestant Subjects.
- III. A Profession of the Romish Faith, which the Protestants were enforc'd to make and subscribe.
- IV. A Specimen of the *French* King's cruel Usage of the Protestants.
- V. The Pope's Letter to the *French* King, congratulating him for abolishing the Edict of *Nantz*.

By a Lover of his Queen, and Country.

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SEMPER EADEM.

O R,

GREAT BRITAIN's

*Assurance of an Honourable Peace, with
the Reasons of it ; in a Letter to a
Friend, &c.*

S I R,

PE A C E is the chief Subject of the Town's Conversation, that which is *safe*, and *honourable*, is much hoped for by honest Men of all Parties, and the vigorous Prosecution of the War as much desired, till it is effected. Tho such as are Leaven'd with *Malice* against the Government, and endu'd with *Principles of Slavery*, wish for neither: Who express such an *affectionate Respect* for the French King, as to declare *often*, and *openly*, that he ought to be treated at all times, with *more than ordinary Civility*, as he is a *Crown'd Head*: Notwithstanding his multiply'd Perjuries, Tyrannies, and Usurpations; however having *such a Queen* upon the Throne, *such a Parliament* in Being, *such an Army* in the Field, *such Generals* to command, *such a Ministry* to Counsel and Advise Her

Majesty. All true *Britains* doubt not, but a special Regard will be had to the Interest of the Protestant Religion, to the Reduction of *France* to its ancient Limits, to the restoring of the Liberties of *Europe*, to the relieving the Reformed Churches abroad from their long continued Oppression, &c. That the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure for so many Years past may not be lost, which all Men of *Honour* and *Honesty* cannot think of, without the greatest Concern, having such a sense of the value of both; that they expect nothing less than a Reparation of the Damages we have sustain'd from an Adversary, who always was a profess'd Enemy to our Religion, Rights and Immunities; whose *tender Mercies* we should certainly find to be *Cruelties*. Yet notwithstanding the wicked Hopes of some, the Jealousies and Fears of other to the contrary, I am upon the following Considerations induc'd to believe the Issue of a tedious and expensive War, will be the utter Destruction of the French King's Tyrannies, the completing and establishing of our Own, and our Neighbours Peace and Prosperity.

I. GOD's Appearance for us at home and abroad : At home, in accumulating upon us Mercies that he has been pleas'd to deny to most of our Neighbours, the Enumeration whereof is now needless : But I cannot omit reminding you of these, as Peace among our selves, the restraining our imbred Enemies, so that they cannot disquiet our Repose under the *Shadow of Her Majesty's Wing*, for they are so reduc'd in their Fortunes, that they have not Fuel sufficient to render their Zeal so serviceable to the Pretender and the French King as heretofore, their *Fenwick*, their *Friend*, &c. being removed, their Funds *Foreign* and *Domestick* being exhausted, as may be seen in their very *Fiz*, and *thread bare Cloathing*; I profess I rejoice not in my Neighbour's Poverty and Misery, I would rather see his Face plump, and Back decently clad; but however I cannot but be glad,

glad, that they who cannot forbear *speaking unbecom-
ing* of a *Government* under which they *may be happy*,
are utterly unable to act against it. Another Mercy
which we enjoy, and ought every Day to thank God
for, is, that the *Queen*, and her *good People of Great Bri-
tain*, are so *United*, that all the Devices and Efforts of ill
Men of all Parties, of all Ranks to divide and destroy
us are entirely frustrated. How powerful and prospe-
rous must that Nation be? where a Prince *truly* loves,
and is *truly beloved*, where the one ever rules accord-
ing to Law, and the other cordially and chearfully o-
beys; And this is *Great Britain's* present Happy State.
Let us next consider what God has done for us abroad;
he hath made us the Terror of our Enemies, the Ad-
miration of Strangers, and the Delight of our Friends;
in teaching *our hands to war*, and *our fingers to fight*,
in giving us a series of signal Victories at *Hochstet*, *Ra-
millies*, *Oudenarde*, &c. The Trophies whereof in the
Halls of this great City, the Prisoners of War for *Num-
ber* and *Quality*, are *visible Monuments*. Tho Men of
no small *Note* and *Figure* in our Country, that either
through *Prejudice* or *Weakness*, or both, in publick
Conversation account some of these *bloody Battles* but
meer *Skirmishes*; when our Enemies would be glad of
less Matter to boast every where of, and to sing *Te
Deum* for.

II. THE Queens Religion and Honour. Her Reli-
gion is *truly Protestant*, her Heart *entirely British*,
who will without doubt have a due regard for *that Re-
ligion*, and those *British Liberties* which she above all
things *always loved* and *valued*, for which, in the Sta-
tion of a Child and Subject, she shewed the *Truth* and
Measure of her Zeal, to the *losing of her Father* and
her *Prince's Favour*, and to the *incurring of his highest
Displeasure*: On the contrary, *Popery* and *Slavery* ever
met with her *Dislike*, *Refusal* and *Abhorrence*.

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As for her Majesties Honour, can it be deny'd or question'd ? Let her most *avowed Adversaries* point at the least Breach of it, if they can : How inviolable are her Promises ? how punctual *are* and *will* be her Performances ? The Words of the wise Man, without injury to the sacred Text, may be fitly applied to her Majesty, Prov. 31. 29. *Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou hast excelled them all.*

III. THE Wisdom and Integrity of our Parliament ; both which are evident to every *impartial* and *unprejudiced* Eye, throughout all their Proceedings ; how *cheerful*, *seasonable*, and *sufficient* were their Votes for Supplies ? What Foresight and Care have they shewed to advise her Majesty to oblige the French King to *own her Title*, to remove the Pretender out of his Dominions, to demolish and destroy the *Harbours of Dunkirk*, as Preliminaries to a Treaty of Peace, in passing the Act for Naturallization, *cum multis aliis* ; so that to suppose they will recede from what they have Enacted, or neglect to execute what they have so often Resolved, the bringing down the Exorbitant Power of France, is not only unfair, but highly unjust.

IV. THE Conduct and Bravery of our Generals and Army : How glad would the *Generals of France* it self be to serve a Campaign under a *Marlborough*, *Eugene*, &c. to perfect themselves in the Art of War ; the *Prince Royal of Prussia*, the *Electoral Prince of Hannover*, &c. shew themselves to be the *promising Hopes* of their Country, in laying hold on the Opportunity of going to the School of *Mars*, when and whilst there are such Masters to teach them. Now the Scene of War being near its Period, and the Day of Peace just adawning, who are fit to be entrusted with the important Negotiation of Peace ? but these *Heroes*, whose *consummate Wisdom* and *Skill*, was never out-done by *French Politicks*, whose *Honour* and *Fidelity* were

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never stayn'd, nor corrupted by French L'—Sir, we may without the least Fear or Jealousie trust them, for their *Honour and Interest are embark'd with ours*: And we need not doubt, but we, and our Posterity shall have cause to honour their Names and Memories, not only for what they have done, but what they will still do for us. Likewise our Soldiers are both *Brave and Numerous*; tho' we must take heed of *trusting in an Arm of Flesh*, as holy Writ doth admonish us, yet it's no small part of *our Glory*, and *our Advantage* over our Enemies, that we have such an Army, which with God's *Leave*, and *Blessing*, is able to drive the *French Tyrant* from his home to beg his Bread in a strange Land, as he hath done his own Subjects, unless her *Majesty's Clemency* should interpose.—

V. THE Unweariedness of her Majesties Good and Loyal Subjects to pay the Taxes, to carry on the War, and to procure an honourable and a lasting Peace. We are not to make a Judgment of the Body of the People of *Great Britain*, by a *few Malecontents* among us, some of whom are weary of the present War, not for want of *Substance* to contribute towards it, but for want of *Hearts and Principles* truly Loyal, and truly *British*. It's our Duty to rejoice, that the Nation in the Bulk of it have *perfectly learnt*, and would *cheerfully practise* the Doctrine of Self-denial, so as to serve her Majesty both with *their Lives and Fortunes*; to execute her *Noble Designs* and *Wise Measures*, to bring the Power of *France to the Lowest Ebb*. And God forbid that our Enemies should ever see such a Peace concluded, whereby the good Dispositions, and Hopes of such a Queen, and such a People should be discouraged and disappointed.

VI. THE French Kings Actions and Demerits, together with his present reduc'd State and Condition, is next to be considered: As for his Actions, they exceed

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Caligula's and Nero's, they were Pagans, he the Most Christian King. What Records can afford Actions for Number and Circumstances so base? How many solemn Treaties of his own seeking hath he perfidiously broke? What Frauds hath he been guilty of? What his Flatterer in praise of him hath publish'd long since——

*Una Dies Lothoros, Burgundos Hebdomas una,
Una domat Battavos Luna, quid Annus aget?*

was long since Burlesqu'd very justly in these two Lines.

*Lorraine he stole, by Fraud he got Burgundy,
Holland he bought. By——He shall pay for it
one Day.*

His Villanies in a word are innumerable; let us but reflect upon his inhuman Designs against the late glorious King *William*; how he concerted and encouraged the Assassination of *that Prince*, who was his *Relative*, who acted always with the greatest Honour in times of War and Peace; who was so brave in the Field and heat of Battle, that none but *Lewis XIV.* would use such *base and infamous Means* to take away his Life.—In the next place consider his present State and Condition: From *Paris it self*, we have the News, that on the Forehead of the *French King's Statue* on the *Pont Neuf*, was lately fix'd this *Pasquinade*, *C'est ici le Roy des Gueux*, this is the *King of Beggars*; which is true in fact, tho his Kingdom is *large and fertile*, yet what Poverty covers the face of it; again from the *Hague*, *May 10. N. S.* A *Neutral Ambassador* writes to his Friend from *Paris*, That the *French King* lies under a *Necessity to condescend to all the Demands of the Allies*; and that he hath also notify'd to the Court of *St. Germans*, by one of his Ministers, that he may perhaps be oblig'd to desire the late *Queen of England*, and the *Prince her Son* to withdraw from his Dominions. What Misery reigns

reigns throughout his Kingdom ! what Tumults in his Capital Towns for want of Bread ! What Mutiny in his Army for want of Pay ! were the Eyes of all *disaffected Persons* in our Land open to see the Calamities, their Ears open to hear the Groans of the *Oppressed and Miserable People of France*, the French King's Tyranny, and his present *reduc'd State*, would be no longer doubted, but own'd with Thanks to God and our good Queen, that we are not in the like Condition. — It remains to lay before you for your perusal, those Particulars I promised to insert, whereby you may have a *more clear and distinct Idea* what a *Monster the French King is*, and what Villanies and Barbarities he has been guilty of.

1. *The French Kings Letter to the Elector of Brandenburg, wherein he declares that he would maintain the Protestants in all their Privileges.*

Dear Brother,

I Would not have discoursed the Matter you write to me about, on the behalf of my Subjects of the pretended Reformed Religion, with any other Prince, besides yourself. But to shew you that particular Esteem I have for you, I shall begin with telling you, that some Persons disaffected to my Service, have spread seditious Pamphlets among Strangers ; as if the Acts, and Edicts that were passed in favour of my said Subjects of the pretended Reformed Religion, by the Kings my Predecessors, and confirmed by my self, were not kept and executed in my Dominions ; which would have been contrary to my Intentions : for I take care that they be maintained in all the Privileges which have been granted them, and be as kindly used as any other Subjects. To this I am engaged, both by my Royal Word, and in Acknowledgment of the Proofs they have given of their *unspotted Loyalty*, during the late Troubles, in which they took up Arms for *my Service*, and did vigorously Oppose, and successfully overthrow those ill Designs which a rebellious Party were contriving within my own Dominions against my Royal Authority. I pray God to take you, Brother, into his Protection.

Louis.

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N. B.

N.B. The Rebellious Party were the *Roman Catholics*, adhering to the late Prince of Conde---but the Loyal Party were the Protestants, and were the unhappy Instruments of that Prince's, and their own Overthrow.

2. An Account of his various Methods to destroy the Protestants, I will instance but in a few, it would be too tedious to enumerate all.

By the Quirks and Illusions of Law, Churches were demned and destroyed, for the Protestants were cited before Commissioners, to prove their Rights to their places of Worship, and places of Burying, &c. as the Temple at *Vitre in Brittany* was destroyed, because they could not produce their Titles to it, when they were *irrecoverably lost* by Fire, VVar, or the perfidious Hands of Revolters. If a Church was near the Sea, that was reason enough to have it demolish'd, as that at *Caranton in Normandy* was, in all the Country of *Gex*, they reduc'd 23 Ch. to 2. in *Provence* 16 Churches to 3, in *Guienne* 80 to 3. in *Poitou* 61 to one. that in that one Province above 80000 Souls were forc'd to live without any publick VVorship. In *Normandy* all the Churches were brought to the number of those three of *Caen*, *Rouen* and *Diep*, that the poor Protestants were necessitated to travel 40 Miles to hear the VVord, and to have their Children baptized. Nay, they did oblige the Protestants themselves to demolish their Churches, if they refused it, their Houses were plunder'd and level'd with the Ground, and Fines laid upon them. This has been the Case of divers Persons of Quality in *Poitou*. So that from the Year 1675, there were about 600 Churches demolished in *France* by the K's Orders.—Also in their Law Suits for a Debt, House or Land, between a Roman Catholick and the Protestants, the Monks, Missioners, &c. immediately interested themselves in the Affair, and in open Court of Justice would bawl out, *I plead against an Heretick, I have to do with a Man of a Religion odious to the State, and which the King would have extirpated.* By this means there was not any Justice to be expected.—False Accusations and Perjuries against the Protestants were allowed, tho' there were Proofs that they *swore*
falsly

falsly there was no Punishment inflicted, as the Priest of *Eymet* in *Guienne*, the Priest of *Castell-berault*, &c. If a Man was poor, he was promised the protection of the Church, if he turn'd Catholick, if a disobedient Son would shake off his Father's Yoke, &c. they would be kind to him, and wheedle him with Promises of great Matters if he chang'd his Religion: if a Daughter was undutiful to her Parents, they seduc'd her and entic'd her into their Nunneries, and oblig'd the Father to maintain her with an yearly Pension above what his Estate could bear. If a Man was guilty of a Crime, let him change his Religion, he had a Pardon. By this means Count *L'Orge* sav'd his Life when he was a Prisoner in the *Bastile* for Coining. If a Man be sick in an Hospital, there is no care taken of him, unless he renounc'd his Religion. A Danish Gentleman being mortally wounded, was carried to the *L'Hostell Dieu*, in *Paris*, they made use of false Apparitions, appearing with Deaths Head, in which were lighted Candles, telling him he would be damn'd, if he did not renounce his Heresie, they followed him so often with these *Mormo's*, that he dyed in Despair. This was *Jan. 24. 1666*. If a Person be sick, the Priests had liberty to enter the Reformed's Houses at pleasure; if a Man dies, they falsly pretend that he desired his Children might be brought up Catholicks, as in Case of *M. Rossel* in *Xaintonge*: if a Man in a Fever be delirious & dying, and let drop the least Expression favouring their Principles, the Priests laid hold on it, and pretended it a *real Conversion*, they driv'd out the Relation, and lock'd the Door to keep them out, if the Party was a dying, they fetch'd the *Host and Oil* for his *Viaticum*. In *Ville Dieu* in *Poitou*, the Priest and Sexton visited an aged Man upon his sick Bed, they drove out all his Children, threatening them with Death, if they came near him, who fled into the Woods, and durst not come near their Father; the poor Man withstanding all their Assaults, they left him, and he dyed of Famine; for when he was found dead, he had eaten the Flesh off his Hands for Hunger, *vid. Les Derniers Efforts de L'innocence Affligee*, p. 62, 63. Likewise Contrary to the *K. Declaration, 1699. Article 39.* expressed in these very terms, *We order and command, that Children, whose*

Father is a Protestant, shall remain in their Parents Custody, and those that take them away shall restore them. Yet many Children did they carry away by force to be baptized according to the Romish way. *M. de Fanue*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family, going to baptize his Child at the Protestant Church, near *Caen*, the *Vicar of St. John's* took him by the Throat and almost choak'd him, that he was oblig'd to return to his House again. Orders were sent from *Paris* to every Parish, to impower Curates to enquire into what the Protestants did for 20 Years past, and to have them prosecuted without Delay and punished without Remission. They deprived the Reformed by the K. Order in 1680, of all Offices, Employments, and in general all means of getting a Livelyhood, insomuch that they would not suffer a *Protestant Midwife* to do her Office, expressly ordaining the Protestant Women should make use of *Romish Midwives*. They issued out an Edict, that the new Converts should not pay their Debts for 3 Years. This fell heavy upon the Reformed, having had a particular Tye and Interest with these. They were prohibited to sell or alienate their Estates on any pretence whatsoever, the K. vacating all Contracts, &c. if it did not appear that they staid in the Kingdom a whole Year after these Acts were done, Taxes were laid upon the Protestants to discharge the new Catholics, &c. that he who in the ordinary Roll was assessed at 40 or 50 Livres, was charged with the Imposition of 7 or 800, which they levy'd by quartering Dragoons upon them, or Imprisonment, till they paid the utmost Farthing. In 1681, there came out an *Edict*, that Children at 7 Years old might abjure the Reformed, and embrace the Catholick Religion. Tho' the Reformed by the Edict of *Nants*, had the Privilege of keeping Schools to teach *Latin* and *Humanity*, they were confined to teach only to read and write. Their Universities and Colleges which they had almost in every Province were suppressed, that the Ministry might be destroyed. When any refuse to communicate (when they were sick) in the Popish way, if they dyed, it was the King's Order, that their Bodies should be drawn upon Hurdles, and thrown into the common Jakes or Dung-hills, and their Goods confiscated; if they recovered, they should be condemned to the Gallies, or burnt alive, and all their Goods confiscated. These are but few of the Methods the French King used to extirpate the Protestant Religion.

3. *A Profession of the Romish Faith, which the Protestants were forc'd to make and subscribe.*

I *A. B.* do believe and profess with a firm Faith, all and every thing and things contain'd in that Creed, which is used by the Holy Church of *Rome*, viz.

I re-

I receive and embrace most firmly, the Apostolick and Ecclesiastical Traditions, and the other Observations and Constitutions of the same Church. In like manner I believe the Holy Scripture, but with the Sense which the Holy Mother Church hath, and doth now understand it, to whom it doth belong to judge of the true Sense and Interpretation of the Sacred Scripture, and I shall never take, nor interpret it otherwise than according to the unanimous Consent of the Fathers.

I profess also, that there be truly and properly seven Sacraments of the New Law, instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ, and needful for the Salvation of Mankind, altho not a like needful to every one, to wit, *Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extream Unction, Orders and Mariages*, and that they do confer Grace, and that Baptism, Confirmation, and Orders cannot be reiterated without Sacrilege.

I receive and admit also the Ceremonies received and approved by the Catholick Church, in the Solemn Administration of all these fore-mention'd Sacraments. I receive and embrace all, and every Thing and Things which have been determined and declared concerning Original Sin and Justifications by the Holy Council of *Trent*. I likewise profess, That in the Mass there is offer'd to God a true, proper and propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and the Dead; and that in the most Holy Sacrament of the *Eucharist*, there is truly, really and substantially, the Body and Blood, together with the Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that in it there is made a Change of the whole Substance of that Bread into his Body, and of that whole Substance of the Wine into his Blood, which Change the Catholick Church calls Transubstantiation. I confess, That under one Only of those two Elements, a whole Christ, and a true Sacrament is received.

I constantly affirm that there is a Purgatory, and that the Souls therein detained are reliev'd by the Suffrages of the Faithful. In like manner the Saints reigning with Jesus Christ, are to be worshipped and invoked, and that they offer up Prayers unto God for us, and their Relicks are to be honoured. I do stedfastly avow, that Images of Jesus Christ, and of the Virgin Mother of God, and also of the other Saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due Honour and Veneration must be yielded to them. Moreover I affirm, that the Power of Indulgencies was left unto the Church by Jesus Christ, and that their Usage, is very beneficial unto Christians. I acknowledge the Holy Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman Church, to be the Mother and Mistress of all other Churches.

And

And I promise and swear true Obedience to the Pope of *Rome*; Successor of blessed *St. Peter*, Prince of the Apostles, and Vicar of *Jesus Christ*. In like manner I receive and profess without doubting, all other things left, defin'd and declared by the holy Canons, and general Councils, and especially by the Holy Council of *Trent*. And withal I do condemn, reject, and accurse all things which are contrary, and whatever Heresies have been condemned, rejected, and accursed by the Church.

And swearing upon the Book of the Holy Gospels, he must say.

I promise, vow, and swear, and most constantly to profess (God aiding me) and to keep entirely and unavoidably unto the Death, this self same Catholick Faith, out of which no Person can be saved, which I do now *most willingly* and *truly* profess, and that I will endeavour to the utmost of my Power, that it shall be held, taught and preached by my Vassals, or those who shall belong unto my Charge. So help me God, and these Holy Gospels, so be it.

N. B. The Master of a Family was oblig'd to compel his Children and Servants, to renounce their Religion as he did.

I of the Parish do certifie unto all whom it may concern, that having acknowledged the falseness of the pretended Reformed, and the Truth of the Catholick Religion, of my own free Will, without Compulsion, I have made Profession of the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman Religion in the Church of in the Hands of in Testimony of the Truth hereof I have signed this Act, in Presence of these Witnesses, whose Names are hereunto subscrib'd, this Day of the Month of and in the Year of our Lord----

4. *A Specimen of the French King's cruel Usage of the Protestants.*

The first thing the Intendants of Provinces were to do, according to the King's Orders and Instructions, was to assemble the Cities and Commonalties before them. The Protestants being assembled, they were told, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure, that without delay they should become Roman Catholicks, and if they did not do it freely, they must be forced to it. Whereupon the Dragoons, those armed Apostles, seiz'd on the Gates and Avenues of the Cities, guarding all Passages, brandishing their Swords, crying, *Kill! Kill! or else turn Catholicks!* They quarter'd upon the Protestants at Discretion, consuming all the Provision that every House afforded, plunder'd them of Moneys, Rings, Jewels, or whatever was of any Esteem and Value. Afterwards they fall upon the Persons of the Protestants, hanging up Men and Women by the Hair, or Feet, upon the Hooks of Chimneys, or the like. and smoak them with Wisps of wet Hay or Straw; they

they threw bound into Fires, and would not take them out till they were half roasted; they tyed Ropes under the Arms of others, and plung'd them to and again in deep Wells, till they promis'd to change their Religion; others they bound, and put Funnel into their Mouths, and poured Wine down their Throats till the Fumes had deprived them of their Reason; they stripp'd some stark naked, and stuck Pins in them from Head to Foot; they cut them with Pen-knives, pluck'd off the Nails of their Hands and Toes, tearing them by the Noses with red-hot Pincers, blowing up Men and Women with Bellows till they were ready to burst; they kept them waking 7 or 8 Days together; if they begun to Nod, they threw Buckets of Water into their Faces, and made a continual Noise by beating of Kettles over their Heads, that the Creatures lost their Senses. If there were any sick of Fevers or other Diseases, they beat an Alarm with 12 Drums about their Beds for a whole Week without Intermision. In some places they ty'd Fathers and Husbands to the Bed-posts, and ravished their Wives and Daughters before their Eyes. This Storm did not only fall upon the common People, but Noblemen and Gentlemen of the best Quality. Indeed, neither Sex, nor Age, nor Quality were spared; their Houses pillaged, their Castles rased, their Woods cut down, yea, their Persons daily affronted by the insolent Dragoons. The Lord of *Feus* in *Guienne*, had 70 of them living upon him at free Quarters, when they had consumed all he had, they took away his Lady and Children, and imprison'd them in several Nunneries; The poor Gentleman through their Cruelties was confined to a sick Bed, and they never left tormenting him till he dyed. A Lady of Quality in *Poitou* was clapt up between four Walls, when she was big with Child, and near her time, till she was starved to Death. One *Frances Auben*, declaring her Resolution to continue a Protestant, they squeeze'd her Fingers to pieces with Iron Skrews, then hung her up by the Arm-pits, smoking her, and forcing her to suck in with her Nostrils the Smoke of Tobacco and Brimstone. A Gentleman of *Agumois* was tormented to Death, by pouring into his Mouth boiling *Aqua vita*, Wines and Water. In the Year 1685, a Woman had her sucking Child snatch'd from her Breast, and put it in the next Room to her, and would not let her come to suckle her Child, unless she would renounce her Religion. *Monf. Homell* who was broken upon the Wheel at *Tournon*, 1683. when every Limb and Bone was broke with an Iron Bar, was left to lie in that Condition forty hours, before he had the *Le Coup de Grace*, the Blow of Mercy to put an end to all his Miseries. This and much more which would be too tedious and melancholly to rehearse, was in pursuance to the Resolution the Fr. King, made Oct. 6. 1685. viz. that by that time his Grandson the Duke of Burgundy came to Years of Understanding, he should never know what a Huguenot was in France, but by History. And withal observe, that all these Sufferings of the Protestants in their Estates and Personages upon the Account of Religion only.

5. The Pope's LETTER to the French King, Congratulating him
for Abolishing the Edict of Nantz.
Innocent the XIth. to our Dearest Son in Christ Lewis XIVth. the
Most Christian King of France.

Our Dearest Son in Christ,

Since above all the rest of those illustrious Proofs, which do abundantly declare the natural imbred Piety of your Majesty, that noble Zeal (and worthy the Most Christian King) is most conspicuous, with which, being ardently inflam'd, you have wholly abrogated all those Constitutions that were favourable to the Hereticks of your Kingdom, and by most wise Decrees set forth, have excellently provided for the Propagation of the Orthodox Belief, as our Beloved Son, and your Ambassador with us, the Noble Duke de *Estrees*, hath declared to us. We thought it was incumbent on us most largely to Commend that excellent Piety of yours, by the remarkable and lasting Testimony of these our Letters, and to Congratulate your Majesty that Accession of immortal Commendation which you have added to all your other great Exploits by so illustrious an Act of this kind. The Catholick Church shall most assuredly Record in her Sacred Annals a Work of such Devotion towards her, and Celebrate your Name with never dying Praises: But above all, you may most deservedly promise your self an ample Retribution from the Divine Goodness for this most excellent Undertaking, and may rest assured, that we shall never cease to pour forth our most earnest Prayers to that Divine Goodness for this Intent and Purpose. The rest you shall understand from our venerable Brother *Angelo*, Archbishop of *Genoa*. In the meantime we greet you most kindly with our Apostolical Benediction. Given at Rome the 13th of November, in the 10th Year of our Pontificate.

By these few Particulars, Sir, you may judge (tho' but in part) how vile a Man the French King has been, and how unworthy he is of Her Majesty's, and the rest of his Neighbours, Favour. And notwithstanding such frivolous Objections, as, we must not reduce him so low, as to render him incapable of ever being an Ally, if there should be occasion for it, &c. none will reflect upon Her Majesties Goodness, Justice, or Wisdom; if she, not only make him, to all Intents and Purposes, unable to injure, or so much as to disturb his Neighbours Quiet for the future, but oblige him to make ample Satisfaction, not only for the Expence we have been at, but for the Losses we have sustain'd, by forcing him to give Her Majesty a Right to, and Possession of, such Part or Parts of his Dominions that will be of real Advantage to the Government and Nation in respect to Trade and Commerce. Which, if Her Majesty be pleased to demand, it his Duty and Interest to grant, to prevent the laying of her Commands upon the English Heroe, the Noble Marlborough, to proceed on his March to make him Visit at *Versailles*. Adieu.

